To place it in the reach of every one desiring to take a newspaper,

will hereafter be furnished to its trons and subscribers

THE JOURNAL

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. The price of subscription for

THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily in the State, is follows, payable in advance: For one year.........\$6 00 " six months..... 3 25 " three months......... 1 75

FIFTEEN CENTS per week. So long as the wants of subscribers, who are dependent upon the Carolina Central Railway for mail facilities. may require it,

AN EVENING EDITION

of the JOURNAL will be issued daily from and after the 1st of July, 1876 (Sundays excepted) containing the latest telegrams, market reports, news items, &c., &c., up to the time of going to press. OUR ADVERTISING RATES,

as printed below, it will be found ARE THE VERY CHEAPEST

that have been published in this city since the war ended. Advertisements will be inserted the DAILY JOURNAL at the following extremely low rates:

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> > For Treasurer: J. M. WORTH, Of Randolph. For Anditor: SAMUEL L. LOVE, Of Haywood.

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WALTER L. STEELE, Of Richmond. SEVENTH DISTRICT: Of Iredell

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

WHO IS HE?

We find the following in the Balti-

more Sun but have been unable to recall to memory any "well known law- A salute of eleven guns was fired at yer in Hillsboro, N. C.," of Radical 12 m. at Camp Dudley. proclivities. Mr. Ike Strayhorn is the only Radical lawyer, so far as we know, living in Hillsboro but he lacks both the age and the prominence necessary to fill the Sun's bill: WANTS TO CONVERT HIS FATHER .--

A subscriber, a well known and rising all holidays, no exhibition of feeling young attorney in Leesburg, Virginia, was given vent to by our citizens. forwards a subscription to the Daily Sun to be sent to his father who is also a well known lawyer in Hillsboro. N. C. The young man very dutifully

PARTY ORGANIZATION. At a meeting of the Central Exect ive Committee of the Democratic

Resolved 1. That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and postoffice address of each member of the

2. That each member of the severa Congressional Committees be quested to report his name and ad dress in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a membe of the State Executive Committee. 3. That this committee urgently

calls on the Conservative people North Carolina who favor reform State and National affairs to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the secretary of this commit-

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. R. COX, Ch'rm'n, S. A. ASHE, Secretary.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH DAY IS NOW. On this centennial Fourth day of July it may not be either unprofitable

or uninteresting to note the changes in the sentiment of our community about the celebration of our chief national holiday, and this fortunately our flies enable us to do for fifteen years before secession as well as for wrote this letters was 82 years of age, the fifteen years immediately following that memorable day. It will be seen that since the 20th

of May, 1861, the day on which North Carolina withdrew from the Federal Union, only to be dragged back at the point of the bayonet, all the "gush" has left Fourth of July celebrations so far as white people are concerned, The day is still remembered and still celebrated as one of the proudest in the history of the country, but the manner of doing the thing has changed. For one month \$25 00. For two In the olden time patriotism demanded months \$35 00. For three months the most strenuous exertions regard- young males, until, worn down with less of the weather, and the day they age and war, some vigorous youth hills him.... I hope we shall prove celebrated way before the war was any- how much happier for man the thing but one of plesure. There be Quaker policy is, and that the life of as follows: For one day \$7 50. For many still living who recall with pain- the feeder is better than that of the two days \$10 00. For three days ful recollections the slow forming proand readers. But these are memories life as you think worth having. of the past. The present system is much more rational.

BEFORE SECESSION.

[From Weekly Journal July 11, 1845.] The day was ushered in with the pealing of bells and the thunder of ar-The Clarendon Guards and the Wilmington Rifle Corps paraded the principal streets. At 81 o'clock little eels in vinegar, the animalculus Col. James T. Miller, Marshal of the in pepper water, I believe are quarrels day, formed the procession in front some. The bees are warlike as the of the State Bank. At 9 o'clock the procession, headed by the gallant men. Auts, caterpillars and canker Horse Guards (on foot), began the worms are the only tribes among march along the principal streets to whom I have not seen battles; and the Presbyterian Church. The Decla- heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, ration of Independence was read by R. H. Cowan with clear, distinct, well- not always been at peace. We need pitched voice. The oration was de- not trouble ourselves about these livered by Thomas D. Walker, Esq., things, nor fret ourselves because of and, says the JOURNAL of that date, evil doers; but safely trust the 'Ruler "was a production worthy of the oc- with his skies." casion and reflected honor alike on the head and heart of its author." The

procession then marched back to the Bank and dispersed. There was an excursion by steamer to Smithville. [From Weekly Journal July 12, 1850] pace with all the enthusiasm becoming the day, yet with that decorum and propriety which should upon all occasions mark the conduct of American citizens. The morning was ushered

in by the firing of cannons and other deserving tributes of rejoicing and at 9 o'clock a procession was formed and and proceeded to the Methodist Epis- ing to parents, now and to be, against declaration was read by R. H. Cowan, Esq., and the declaration of Independence by Rob'. Strange Jr., Esq., and an oration delivered by Geo. V. Strong Esq.

Mr. Strong's effort regarding himself enhanced his reputation and deservidly too." There was an excursion on the steamer. Gladiator under that most gentlemanly and obliging commander Captain Smith. Another pleasing feature was a splendid entertainment by 'our worthy hosts of the Carolina hotel," Mesers. Wood & Fanning, at which were sparkling wine and choicest delicacies.

[From Daily Journal, July 5, 1855.] The Fourth this year was celebrated with about the usual spirit. The military portion of the procession looked remarkably well; the civic portion, as usual, was extremely small. James A. Wright, Esq., read the Mecklenburg declaration and John D. Taylor the national declaration. Du Brutz Cutler was the orator of the day; Rev. A. P. Repiton was chaplain. and Colonel John L. Cantwell was marshal; Colonels J. J. Hedrick and W. B. Flanner assistant marshals. The pleasure of the occasion, however, was marred by the death of Mr. D. Von Glahn, a very clever man and worthy citizen, who accidentally fell into the

river and was drowned. [From the Daily Journal, July 5, 1860.] the dullness, but without the solem- North Carolina's most brilliant and son. ness of Sunday. There were no fights, accidents or other unpleasant events. Some few rockets and Roman candles as "the coming man" in our State. The ascended, and everybody sunk down editor of the Ansonian heard an intel wilted with the heat.

AFTER SECESSION.

1861. [From Daily Journal 5 July, 1861]. Yesterday was celebrated here by the various military companies and by a general cessation of the citizens from business pursuits. The day passed off freely without the "usual" accidents.

[From Daily Journal 6 July, 1866]. The observance of the day was indeed a quiet one. With the exception of a display of a few fireworks by a few private individuals and the usual excitement shown by the freedmen on

[From Daily Journal, July 6th, 1871.] The Fourth was duly celebrated not

the heated city to the cool waters of the ocean and the green hills of the upper country. Early in the morning the pleasure seekers took their de parture and the streets soon put on their Sunday appearance so quiet and deserted were they. But at night all having returned they were crowded with pedestrians and lighted up with the glow of fireworks.

THE F. URTH. In spite of its being Centennial Day the Fourth was celebrated in our city day before yesterday in much about the same manner that has been customary since the surrender. Everybody that could get out of town almost did so, that is to say white people, in the earnest hope of finding pleasure and recreation. Our colored citizens had all the military part of the celebration to themselves. The city was orderly, peaceable and quiet, and the small boy with his irrepressible pop-cracker was by no means an intolerable nuisance. Every body, we believe, was in comparatively good humor and is now none the worse for the holiday. Of course it is not to be expected with the thermometer away up in the nineties, that our people should enthuse much even if the occasion was the "glorious fourth day of July" No. 100.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A correspondent sends the following to the Boston Daily Advertiser, which is quite interesting. It is a cutting by some antiquary many years since, and OF JULY-AS IT HAS BEEN AND now first seeing again the light after reposing among his papers as a memento for a quarter of a century: Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event may possibly again occur, it is interesting to recur to the sentiment of two of the most eminent men that existed at that

time, on the merits of the question and

of war in genesal. Jefferson, when he

and John Adams 90: -MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822. .To return to the news of the day; it seems that the Cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle between the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other leaves a destroyer less for the world. This puguacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature; one of the obstacles to too great multiplication, provided in the mechanism of the universe. The cocks of the henyard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same; and the horse in his wild state kills all the cessions, the long march in the hot of one part of the earth is the means broiling sun, scated in an open carriage of improving it in other parts. Let side by side with the chaplain, the the latter be our office; and let us milk erowded courthouse or church in which they paid the penalty of being the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail. God bless you, and give you health, young men by doing duty as orators strength, good spirits, and as much of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

> MR. ADAMS'S REPLY. Quincy, June 11, 1822. "Dear Sir:-Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard

best letter that was ever written by an octogenarian, dated June 1. This globe is a theatre of war ts inhabitants are all heroes. The Romans, Russia, Britons, or French-Jews, Christians and Mohometans, has

JOHN ADAMS.

BOYS' NAMES. For the benefit of those who may have occasion for such knowledge now and hereafter, we print a short The Fourth was celebrated in this list of names masculine and their definitions. Forewarned is forearmed in almost every case of emergency, and Captain Sha dy, of immortal memory, at least, thought there was much in a copal church, where the Mecklenburg | the habit of bestowing names without knowing or caring what they signify

George-Husbandman. Albert-Noble, bright. Benjamin-The son of the right hand Charles -Strong and valiant. Richard-Great heart. Herbert-Glory of the army. William - Helmet of Resolution. Frederick-Rich, peace, Hugh-High, lofty. Isaac-Laughter. Patrick-Nobleman.

Robert—Famous in council Edward-A truth keeper. Edwin-Wins all hearts. Joseph-He trusts in God. Gilbert-Light of many. Samuel-Called of God,

Frank-Indomitable, self-will Henry-A hero. Thomas-A sun god. John-Gracious in the sight of the

JUDGE FOWLE'S speech at the meeting at the National Hotel in Raleigh, on 14th June, continues to call forth men have ever had the honor to excite. gifted sons:" and that it stamps him ligent gentleman say that he "had rather have the paternity of that speech than to be the Governor of the

State."

PAREWELL! At the Radical county convention held in the court house on Saturday last, the name of Colonel L. W. Humphrey was read out as one of the Re-

Messenger. says. "My father is a Republican of the moderate persuasion, and I want to feed him on conservative food furnished by you to make a 'reformer' of him." The "woods will be full" of conservative reformers in the fall.

The Fourth was duly celebrated not as formerly amid the pealing of bells and send them in. The subscription price puts the Journal in the reach of all. Remember the valuable Wheelmore sensible way as a general holistic of their members day and in excursions of pleasure from for the largest number of subscribers.

The Radical army of plunderers bes been driven back, step by step, unt it now stands in the last ditch, expect ing, with desperation, the fierce onslaught about to be made upon it. But it by no means intends to give us without a struggle. The horde officeholders have enjoyed too long the spoils of government to give them up willingly; they will rather resort to every possible device to avert the doom im pending over them. But it matters not with how much zeal or with how much ability or with how much deperation they may fight. Their fate i fixed and inevitable defeat awaits them in November next, if the Conservative party will only make a proper use of the vantage ground they occupy. The people will not hesitate a mo

tive and Radical candidates when they have been shown how much the Conservative party have accomplished i so short a time, in both the State and national governments, in the way of retrenchment and reform and econom ical expenditures of the public money, how much that party has done to re store constitutional government to the country and that in the present campaign it seeks by making necessary changes in the State Constitution to complete this good work at home and thereby to reduce taxation to the lowest possible rates, and that the Radical party is opposed to all these things so neces sary to the peace and prosperity of the

All that is needed is a plain, truthful statement of the facts to induc the people of North Carolina to consign to merited infamy Radicalism and its upholders in this State. The proof is abundant, and it is the purpose of the Journal to do its full part in layng it before the people. As the best means in our power to this end the JOURNAL will be presented at such low rates as to put it in the reach of every one during the present State and Pres-The Journal will be furnished CLUBS, from the 15th July to the 15th

10 copies Weekly Journal... 3 00 of peace, in the usurpation by the 6 copies Daily Journal. 10 00 soldiery of a power to decide the 10 copies Daily Journal 15 00 membership of our legislative assem-In every case the paper will be sent | blies, whose right to judge exclusively in such cases has ever been guarded until the returns of the election shall with peculiar jealousy by our race -

November, at the following rates:

be received and published, and we invite the attention of Executive Committees tions, to subject our citizens to tribuof counties and townships to the Campaign Journal as a sure and cheap means of furnishing information to the read, for the third or fourth time, the

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S MESSAGE worthy of a statesman of the best days first Charles to the scaffold and exable declaration of the true principles of constitutional government would plant themselves in support of the nominee. With the election of Tilden we may dismiss all fears of unlawful raids of Phil Sheridan et id omne genus, on the constitutional rights of legislative bodies, and of citizens:

CNMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, / ALBANY, January 12, 1875. To the Legislature: On you, re assembling, I deem it to be my duty to invite your attention to the grave events which have happened in our sister State of Louisiana. The intername and the misfortunes of his son val of your adjournment has offered Tristram will never cease to be a warn- you an opportunity to receive the statements of the parties concerned in those occurrences, particularly that of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his official report to the Secretary of War, dated January 8, 1875. You are now enabled to know with certainty all the facts necessary to form a just and deliberate judgment as to the nature of the principal acts which have created so much public excitement on the Louisiana

According to the official report of Lieutenant General Sheridan, the United States soldiers entered the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, while that hody was in session, and removed from it five of its members.

The pretexts of this act are: First-That it was done under di rections from the Governor of the State recognized by the President. Second-That the persons removed "had been illegally seated," and "had no legal right to be there." Third-That a fear existed in the mind of Lieutenant General Sheridan,

that in some undefined contingency, violence might happen. With respect to the first and second of these pretexts, it is a decisive answer-that the Louisians House of est white man in Nor h Carolina that expressions of admiration from the Representatives had, by the constitupress of North Carolina such as few | tion of that State, the exclusive judgment as to the right of these members to seats; that its judgment is subject matters. How can objections be raised The newspapers have teemed with to no review by the Governor or by compliments. The Polkton Ansonian any officer of the United States army; ments that can injure any one? On regards it as "the most powerful are that its judgment in favor of these the other hand, they are for the good regards it as "the most powerful ar- that its judgment in favor of these raignment of the Radical party" it ever heard; and concludes that it places the Governor and Lieutenant General The Fourth passed off here with all him at once "in the front rank of Sheridan, and upon every other per-

In respect to the third pretext, the fear in the mind of the Lieutenant General Sheridan of possible future violence, when no violence really ex isted, is not only no lawful occasion. but not even an excuse for an invasion or the right of the House of Repre sentatives of Louisiana to judge for itself of the title to seats of its own

Interference by United States sol-

diers was not only unlawful, but it

was without the color of legality. It was an act of naked physical force, in violation of the laws and constitution of Louisiana, and of the laws and constitution of the United States. There publican delegates to the Radical State is a case of a disputed seat in the Senand Congressional conventions. As ate of this State Low pending. Another we have reason to believe that the appointment was made by and with the consent of Colonel Humphrey we may be at the instance of the Governor of this consent of Colonel Humphrey, we pre- State, General Hancock, commanding sume that he has at last anchored his in this department, or an officer speallegiance, and may henceforth be re-garded as a Republican.—Goldsboro send a file of Federal soldiers and remove the incumbent to whom the seat had been adjudged by the Senate. That disorders have formally existed Make up your clubs for the Jounal in Louisiana makes no difference. For

THE JOURVAL FOR THE CAM- of the Assembly or Senate of No.

Tha animus of the transaction, as in licated by the correspondence between Lientenant General Sheridan and the Secretary of War, is infinitely worse than the transaction itself. On the day after the event, Lieutenaut General Sheridan sent a dispatch proposing hat a class of citizens, indefinite i number and description, should be declared, either by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to be anditti; and then indicates his purose to try them and to execute them y military commission. On the next y General Belkuap, the Secretary of War, telegraphed to General Sheridan that "the President and all of us have full confidence in, and thoroughly approve your course." The nature of the acts thus proposed v the officer second in command of

the army of the United States, and

thus adopted and sanctioned by the

President and his constitutional ad risers, is plainly declared by the com-In the recent case of the Queen vs Nelson and Brand, the present Lord Chief Justice of England, in delivering the charge to the grand jury, declared that "supposing that there is no juris ment in choosing between Conservaliction at all, that the whole proceeding is coram non judice, that the judi cial functions are exercised by persons who have no judicial authority or power, and if a man's life is taken, that is murder; for murder is putting a man to death without a justification, or vithout any of those mitigating cir cumstances which reduce the crime of murder to one of a lower degree. Thus, n the case put by Lord Coke of a lieuenant having a commission of martial aw in times of peace, that, says Lord

Coke, is murder.

Such are the established doctrines of the jurists and courts of this country and of England. Such is the voice of common law-glorious jurisprudence of freedom! birthright of every Amercan citizen! Its stern logic declares that such an execution of any human being, as was proposed and sanctioned n this correspondence, would be murder by our laws; and that every functionary—civil or military—who should nstigate it, aid or abet it, or become n any manner a party to it before the face, would be guilty as a principal in hat crime. The patriot statesmen who achieved

our national independence, and formed

our institutions of free government, foreboded, if we should ever fall into ntestine strife, that the ideas it would nspire in military minds-of insubor dination to the laws and of unciviambition—and the habit it would generate in the people, of acquiescence in acts of unlawful military violence would imperil, if not destroy, civil iberty. Events compelled us to manly choice of confronting those langers in a struggle to save our country from dismemberment, and to vindicate the just rights of the federal Union. Having triumphed in that struggle, now forever closed, we are made sensible of the wise foresight of the founders of our freedom in their warning of the opposite dangers which thank you sincerely for the confidence would attend our success. Those 6 copies Weekly Journal ... \$ 2 00 dangers come to us in acts of illegal military violence, committed in times blies, whose right to judge exclusively in the proposal, made and accepted by our highest civil and military funcnals in which a military officer will

decide, without appeal, what persons, happening to be found in that locality. shall be sent to them for trial-will re view and confirm or change the judg ment and sentence-and may order instant executions, and in which the ON THE LOUISIANA SITUATION. accused will be tried in secret, and with-We give below this able State paper out counsel for his defense. This prop entire, in order that our readers may osition is thus made, and thus sanc read it and digest. It is a document tioned, notwithstanding that, for simiof the Republic, and if the St. Louis pelled the second James from the Convention had adopted no platform throne; and o r own forefathersof principles whatever, this sound and exiled by kindred tyrannies and planting freedom in the wilderness-were careful to insert in our constitution of the government, would have fur- positive p ohibitious against the applinished a platform on which all lovers cation to any but military persons of such tribunals Unless such a proposition, so made and so sanctioned, shall be condemned

by a public reprobation which shall make it memorable as a warning to al! future officers of the State and the army, the decay of the jealous spirit of freedem, the loss of our ancestral traditions of liberty, acquired through ages of conflict and sacrifice, the education of the present generation to servile acquiesence in the maxims and the practices of tyranuy, will have realized the fears of Washington and Jay and Clinton and their compatriots. New York, first of the commonwealths of the American Union in population, in resources and in military power, should declare her sentiments on this occasion with a distinctness, a dignity and a solemn emphasis which will command the thoughtful attention of Congress, of her sister States and of the people of our whole country. With the same unanimity with which she upheld the arms of the Union in the past conflict, she should now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing the civil iberty and the personal rights of indiiduals, of restoring the ideas and abits of freedom, and of re-asserting the supremacy of the civil authority

over the military power throughout the republic. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Letter from Richmond County-The People are for the Amendments-Heavy Rain on Saturday.

LAURINBURG, N. C., July 3d, 1876. Mr. EDITOR-I have yet to hear of one Democrat that is not going to support all the amendments to the Constitution. Even the anti-conventionist will support the amendments. There is not, I don't believe, an honcan raise an honest objection to them. The radicals themselves could not raise a murmur if they dealt in honest when there is nothing in the amend-

time. Now where is the objection? wishes for your prosperity and happi-Where is the true conservative that ness. Ever your friend, won't vote for the amendments? Let me answer that he does not reside in have both at stake-compel all true conservatives to vote for them.

We had a very heavy rain here Saturday evening, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. The rain was rather too much for the best, his good lady, but fertunately she was corners. Very truly yours,

WAS GRANT IN THE RING?

The Whiskey Thieves Triumphant -A Story of White House Jobbery. Special Dispatch to t e Balt mo e Ga-

WASHINGTON, June 30.

pecial agents, and bade farewell to a ervice in which he has been a conspicuous officer for over ten years. The announcement of the President's action astonished republicins, and as is usual, in order to break the force of the feeling, it was reported that Yarvan had been bribed while in the revenue service, and that Brashears, the former assistant of Yaryan, who fled the country pending the whiskey trials, is now ready to return and testify against his partner. Another story was to the effect that he had refused to ontribute to the campaign fund of Senator Morton in Indiana, from whica State, Yaryan hails. Whatever of truth or falsehood there is in these state nents, Proctor Knott, chairman of he committee on whiskey trials immediately issued a subpoena for Yaryan o appear as a witness before his comnittee. The dismissal has made a ensation, out of all proportion to Yaryan's prominence as a public officer. It is only because he has knowledge of important facts against high public nen, which it is the determination of the President shall never be judicially examined. Yaryan, who is a very ferret in his business, had not hesitated to say, weeks ago, and ex-Secretary Bristow can confirm him, that if the truth were known, as the records will show, not even President Grant could escape from the command, "Let no guilty man escape.

One of the stipulations for the parion of Avery is that he shall surrender a lot of letters, said to exceed four hundred, which, if published, would tell strong tales against the President. Yaryan was dismissed without a charge being made against him and there is no doubt but that the President has capitulated to the whiskey ring, the consideration being beral support for the republican party during the Presidential campaign. Few men have left the govrnment service more strongly endorsed than Yaryan. The following letters will show the estimation in which he was held, in addition to that of ex-Secretary Bristow, published vesterday:

Treasury Department, Office Interal Revenue, Wasyington, June 30, 1876 - Hon. D. D. Pratt, Commissioner Internal Revenue: Dear Sir-In obedience to the expressed wish of the President in a note to the Hon. C. F. Conant, acting Secretary of the Treasary, dated 29th instant, I have the honor to tender my resinagtion as chief of division of revenue agents, to take effect immediately. I am not conscious of having done anything to warrant this summary proceeding on the part of the President, but presume he has reasons which are satisfactory to himself. I desire to take this occasion to you have reposed in me, and many kind acts done, and encouraging words spoken during my connection with ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLyour administration. The only regrets I have in leaving the service, are in parting with you, and many brother

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, H. T. YARNAY.

Treasury Department, Office Inernal Revenue, Washington, June 3, 1876.-H. T. Yaryan, E-q. - Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, tendering your resignation as hief of the division of revenue agents. part from you with sincere regret on personal and public grounds. Having been closely connected with me officially for more than thirteen months, no one has had a better opportunity of knowing the true worth of your serrices to the government than myself. During all these long months in which so much has been accomplished in the purification of the service, the disovery of frauds, the punishment of wrong-doers, the breaking up of illicit distilleries and the energetic collection of internal revenue taxes, I have ever found you in hearty co-operation with the Secretary and myself, and have relied with unshaken confilence in your intelligence, judgment, seal and str et integrity, and I feel that the success of this bureau in the results accomplished is largely due to the qualities I have enumerated, and which have been conspicuously exemolified in your official actions. In

hearty wishes for your prosperity and my sincere respect. Very truly, your friend, D. D. PRATT. Commissioner Internal Revenue,

TREASURY DEBARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE. NASHINGTON, June 30, 1876. Homer T. Yaryan, Chief of Division Revenue Agents-Dear Sir:-We, who have served as clerks in your division the past year, assure you of our regret to learn that you are to leave to-day. Now, that no words of ours can be misconstrued, we frankly assure you of our unqualified esteem for you as a man of the strictest integrity, officially and personally. We cannot hope to add to the high encomiums of Secretary Bristow, already known to the entire country; but we do fully endorse them in their broadest significance. Your kindness to us personnally, and your ready recognition of whatever constitutes an efficient public servant, will ever be gratefully remembered. You carry with you into your future life, wherever duty or interest may call you, our kindest wishes and our undivided respect. Signed by Charles W. Eldridge, Boston; Frank W. Winslow, Philadelohia; Oscar C. Sabine, Chicago; Chas. F. Mellam, Virginia; Walter C. Baker,

Indianapolis; A. D. Ellan, Virginia,

and nine lady clerks.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1877. My DEAR YARYAN:-It is with uneigned regret that I learn that your official connection with the government is to cease from to-day. I mean no disrespect to others when I say that there are few men in the public service of the same, or even higher grade, that cannot better be spared than yourself. Five years of intimate association with est men don't like in the proposed contact with you in a most memorable amendments, but this should make the campaign against whiskey rings and honest man work the more in earnest. kindred ra calities, as well as against They are, first: That if a man is con- those who prostituted official station victed of stealing he is deprived to their corruption, and have deof his voe; it disfranchises him,
bauched a public service that they were
bauched a public service that they were
of our first 100 years. Send for cirulars
or Chicago, III. and that is what is the mat- set to protect and purify, gives a right ter. No Democrat objects to this, to bear testimony to your ability, your Another objection by the dishonest fidelity and your high courage under party is the ninety days' residence, etc., circumstances that have tried to the it should have been twelve months) to utmost your personal and official charentitle a man to vote. The conserva- acter. You have my entire confidence tive party do not object to this, because and respect and gratitude, and carry they don't emigrate about election with you into private life my best

The points of this statement are North Carolina. I repeat and assert that there is not a true conservative in North Carolina that will not vote for North Carolina that will not vote for the Whiskey war. He further states that there is not a true conservative in the whiskey war. He further states North Carolina that will not vote for that Brashears' rascalities were known the ratification of the amendments, to Columbus Delano, who, after he Principle as well as justice-and we became Secretary of the Interior, still protected his protege in the. Internal Revenue bureau. Subsequently Brashears' blackmailing operations became so plain that General Babcock, who, it appears, was familiar with the details of the operations against the whiskey though it is hoped it will not injure ring, went to the solicitor, Wilson, and the crops much. The lightning struck asked if he didn't think Yazyan was a Captain W. J. Calais' house, stunning little too fresh in his assaults upon little loo fresh in his assaults upon Brashears, Wilson declined to give not badly injured and soon recovered. him any satisfaction, and Babcock The house was damaged slightly at the went away dissatisfied. Yaryan further states that one day last fall Senator Spencer, who, with

have been getting ever with Yaryan, went to the President when the Bab-H. T. Yaryau, in obedience to the rder of the President, resigned to-day he office of chief of internal revenue

Logan, Sargent and Boss Shepherd,

cock excitement was pending and represented to Grant that Yarvan had said that he had at last traced those whiskey frauds to the White Honse. Grant wrote a note to Mr. Pratt, stating Yaryan's language as it was reported to him by Spencer. The committee at once sent for Yaryan. pencer happened at the time to be in Pratt's office. Yarvan came down at once and was informed by Pratt of what the President had said about him. Yarvan at once turned o Spencer and sked him whether it was true he had hade any such report to the Presi-

Spencer began a mumbling sort enial, when Pratt produced the letter n the President's own handwriting. Then he was silent. Yaryan at this swore and said to Spencer, "All that I ave to say to you is that you are a G-d d-d liar." Spencer turned very pale at this, and said, "A man in my position cannot notice such a remark." Then said Yaryan, "You are ad -d coward as well as a jiar, and I want you to understand that I do not shelter myself behind the treasury building in making such a remark. live at the same hotel that you do, and on can see me there if you like," spencer afterward sent word to Yarvan to ascertain whether the latter intended to strack him per sonally. Yaryan sent word back that if Spencer could swallow what he had fready told him, that he, of course, did not care to demean himself by making an attack upon a man who had lost his own self-respect. Commissioner Pratt thoroughly sympathizes with Yaryan in his fight. The President would like to secure the removal of Pratt, but he cannot be made to go, as the Sepate will stand by Pratt and refuse to confirm his successor. A prominent republican member of the House said to-day, when he heard of Grant's obeying the behests of the whiskey ring. "My God, can Grant be such a fool as to put such a load on us now, when the only issue of the campaigu is reform? That will be a hard | 500 Bushels Meat, hing to manage.' I understood to-night that Commisioner Pratt will resign in a short time.

Disgusted with the conduct of the President, he is also adverse to remaining in Washington the remainder of the summer. Yaryan has made a 125 Bbls, Distillers' Glue, long statement of what he knows about Brashears' conduct and his certain knowledge of McDonald and Joyce's connection with the crooked distillers. For several years it was known at the internal revenue bureau that illicit distillation was going on in St. Louis, but as often as it was proposed to raid the distilleries the shadow of Grant dark. ened the door of the bureau, and the excuse for non-action was "McDonald is the President's pet and Joyce is Babcock's bosom companion.

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